To the Public.

With the present issue my connection with State Journal as Editor and Proprietor ases. I have disposed of the entire estabhment to A. M. GORNAN & Co., by whom e paper will hereafter be issued. All acunts due the office up to this date are payae to me. All unfilled contracts well be proded for and be completed by the new pro-

I take leave of the friends and patrons of e State Journal with much regret. I believe em to be amongst the true patriots of the niry. The name of a single traitor or nichist, I am happy to say, cannot be found by subscription books. To part with such ends may well cause a pang of regret; but leave them with the assurance that they will nd the Journal in the hands of my successors much more able advocate of the cause of the buth than it has ever been, and as fearless a ampior as they could wish it to be. Had Is t been able to give these assurances the paper ould not have passed front my control, For successors I can promise thus much, and them I ask the confidence and support of se who have so long and so geneously stood

In the winter of 1860, when I established State Journal. I made the single promise at I would do my duty to the Old Demoptic party, whose principles and policy I en advocated, and to the South. I stood by at party while its organization lasted, and by principles too. That I have stood by the outh, let the record I have made testify. ch blows as I have had occasion to strike the indepence of the South have been given th all my neart and strength, unawed by rsonal consequences and unmindful of mobs d the destruction of my property. They have been clumsify given but, they have en given with a will. And although I refrom the control of this journal my efforts the cause shall not cease. I have as full anfidence as ever in the ult te triumph of e Confederate cause, and in a aking leave of y friends for a time. I once more urge them a hearty and cordial support of the Conderate Government, believing that in the ovidence of God, the present year will in al obability see an end to the great, bloody ruggle in which we are all engaged, and the wn of Southern Independence.

JNO. SPELMAN. Jan. 20, 1864.

the Subscribers of the State Journal, The undersigned have purchased the "State urnal" Printing Establishment, Subscription oks, &c. Intending to remove the Office an eligible situation on Fayetteville street, will necessarily involve a suspension of the blication of the paper for a tew days. On orday morning next, we hope to greet the

trons of the paper, and enter upon our Edi rial duties-changing, the title of the Paper that of "The Confederate" - which will be mificant of its political complexion. We em it unnecessary further to define the jurse we intend pursuing, as we shall so soon ve our Paper before the public.

The subscribers to the "State Journal" wil supplied with our Paper (which is but a ntinuation of the same paper under another le) for the time to which we find them dited on the books of the establishment. A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-Has the bill to the President power to suspend the writ habeas corpus been passed in secret session, is the following from the Whig of Friday, y intendento ridicule the idea of doing such ling:

Funeral Notice.—Expired on the morning January 21, 1864, of wounds received at hands of a philosopher, HABEAS CORPUS, ell known and highly respected resident of Confederacy. The deceased was a native England, resided for some time in the United tes, but being drive thence by the enemies public liberty, came to reside in the Conerate States, where he believed every angement had been made to prolong his indefinitely, if not forever. He was about cral hundred years old when he died. His is irreparable. His funeral will take place n the office of the Richmond Enquirer on nday next, at 4 P. M. The learned and verend George Fitzbugh will deliver the tuary discourse. Pall Bearers, Messrs. elan, Brown, Gartrell and Barksdale. Driver the Hearse, Mr. Nathaniel Tyler. The ends of the defunct and the public generally respectfully solicited to be present. Green epers, eight feet long, and black cotton ves, dyed in the wool and imported exssly from Baltimore, will be furnished tis at the War Department, - A mounted ard of 1600 choice Plugs will be in attence to preserve order. The editors and emyees of the Whig, Examiner, Mercury, federacy, and Appeal, are warned not to est the mourners, or in any way interfere h the proceedings.

ion. E. G. Reade, appointed by Gov. in the Confederate Senate on Friday last. Reade is one of our ablest men and roughly understands the public sentiment is State, and we hope he will take occasion n early day to let the Senate know the per, feelings and wishes of our people

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864. VOL. V.

been sent from Washington to repet the Railroad in Tennessee, . .

During the few days necessary for the The New York Senate has passed a bill fitting up of our Printing establishment, we changing the Constitution so as to allow have received a large amount of Telegraphic soldiers to vote. News .- We append such as we think of suf-The Hibernia and Scotia have arrived with ficent interest so utilish now. The latest Telegraphic News will be found under our

Delayed Telegrams.

From East Tennessee---Longstreet after

the Yankees.

Russellville, Jan. 19 - There is but little

doubt that the enemy intended by his recent

lemonstration to force Gen. Longstreet out of

Tennessee by occupying the country capable

of sustaining an army, in which, however, he

wholly failed, in consequence of the prompt-

ness with which he was met by our troops

which he was evidently unprepared for, as has

been shown by his rapid retreat. They are

supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry

Plains, and the country, with the exception of

the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more

free! from their presence. The loss on either

side is slight. The federals removed seventy-

five wounded from Danbridge. The enemy

are retreating towards Knozville rapidly, and

Lieut. Col. Bl. key, of the cavalry, was

wounded; Col. Clarke, Hampton's Legion,

killed; Lieut, Touchee, aid-de-eamp to Gen.

RUSSELVILLE, Jan. 20.—Major Day, of Rucker's Legion, attached a force of the

enemy, 150 strong, near Big Spring, near Taze-

well, yesterday, with 100 men, killing and

wounding 6, capturing 3 lieutenants, 64 men,

70 horses, 6 wagons and teams and ambulances,

Reported, on good authority, that the

enemy's cavalry have crossed the river at

Strawberry. Our cavalry still pursuing them.

Large amount leather, flour, and iron cap-

Brig. Gen. Vance who had undertaken an expedition to Russellville from North Carolina,

s reported to have been captured, together

An official dispatch from Longstreet reports

that Maj. G. W. Day, with one hundred men

attacked one hundred and fifty Yankees at

Big Spring, near Tazewell, on the 19th;

killed and wounded 6, captured 3 Lieutenants

and 64 privates, 67 horses, 50 stand of arms,

forty-three Yankess, captured in the recent

skirmish, were sent forward to-day. They

state that Col. Tom Vincent, 7th Kentucky

(Federal) Cavalry, was shot and killed by Maj.

W. T. Bradley and 2 other officers of the same

regiment a few days since for cursing the policy

of arming negroes. He said he would shoot

Artiflery flring is heard to-day near Straw-

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20 .- Many of the three

ears' volunteers, whose term of service expires

in the Spring, are re-enlisting for the war. A

telegram from Daton to-day states that the

officers and soldiers of Bates' division unani-

monsly adopted a resolution agreeing to re-

enlist for the war, determined never to lay

down their arms until their homes are rescued

from the enemy and the Confederacy perman-

ently established among the nations of the

RICHMOND, Jan. 21 .- Seven hospital build-

ings at camp Winder, near this city, were de-

stroyed by fire this morning between 2 and 3

o'clock A large quantity of Commissary stores

and bed clothing were destroyed. Fire ac-

Later from the North and Europe.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 21 .- Northern dates to

the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, have been re-

ceived. The National Democratic Convention, to nominate a President, meets at Chicago on

A caucus of the Democratic members of

Congress was held at the Capitol on the even-

ing of the 11th. A resolution was passed unani-

mously disapproving the Emancipation Pro-clamation. A democratic organ is to be started

in Washington, called the Constitutional Union.

The following resolution was also adopted:

all the States to the Union. Patriotic and true

statesmen alike demand that such a policy

should be pursued towards the people of the

States in which the insurrection exists, as shall

be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged

to a close, and to restore said States to the

Union under the Constitution, with all their

The utmost harmony prevailed between the

Gen. McClellan's nomination by the Con-

servatives of Philadelphia and Cincinnati is

simply a suggestion of his name. His friends

promised to this caucus to support cordially

A bill will shortly be introduced in the

Yankee Congress, and probably pass, putting all male free negroes in the Yankee States,

between 16 and 60 in the military service.

under the confiscation act, seized the property of Senators Trusten Polk and W. T. Smith.

The Marshall of the District of Columbia.

Meade arrived in Philadelphia on the 12th.

He was screnaded and made a speech urging

the people to do everything to put men in the

army as the only way to crush the retellion.

He promised to do everything himself to crush

was taken up on the 13 h. An immense crowd attended. Seward and nearly all the

representatives were on the floor of the Senate.

Wilson and Davis both spoke. Davis said

that if he was expelled, he would go to Ken-

tucky and raise the cry of oppression, usurpa-

tion and tyranny; and inaugation a revolution

against the faithless men in charge of the Gov-

erement. Other Senators are yet to speak

The New York Herald's correspondent says

the impression prevails that Davis will not be

expelled, but the Senate will express its dis-

The New York Herald says that Tremont

has determined to run as an independent can-

Grant has left Nashville to prepare for the

The Washington Chromicle says Magruder

A number of mechanics and carpenters have

didate for the Presidency and fears the can-

vass will be carrid on in violence, bloodshed

Wilson's resolution to expel Garrett Davis

constitutional rights unimpaired.

D mocrats and Conservatives.

any man nominated.

out armed traitors.

approval of Davis' course.

great conflict in East Tennessee.

has 15,000 men under him in Texas.

and confusion.

Resolved,- That we are for the resteration of

or arrest any negro he saw with a sword.

Weather clear and pleasant.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 21 .- One hundred and

with 50 of his men, at that place.

wagons and 1 ambulance.

berry Plains.

cidental.

the 4th July.

are clos ly pursued by our cavalry.

G. T. Anderson, badly wounded.

and 50 stand of arms.

regular Telegraphic Head.

European dates to Jan. 2d. Paris papers deny that Maximillian refuses to accept the Mexican throne. Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Years' day, and expressed the hope to Minister Dayton that 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation to America. The Lafrance publishes a correspondence between President Davis and the Pope, The latter addresses Mr. Davis as the "Illustrious President," and expresses much friendship.

The Gazette Lafrance says Dickens will shortly proceed to Meromon on business with Maximillian relative to Mexico..

The London Times protests against Federal enlistments in England. Searching enquiries which were made in regard to the sailing of the Rappahannockvessel being built for the Confederates, resulted in dismissing the mechanies and laborers esgaged in construction, and perca tion has been taken to prevent a similiar occurrence.

The Alabama when last heard from, was in Straits of Lunda, pursued by the steamer

The latest respecting the troubles in German is England's protest. In the mean time the Federal occupation progresses, the Federal troops having entered Holstein on the 24th December. The Danish army is retiring and will probably abandon Holstien.

Napoleon has written a non-committal-letter. The peace of Europe is seriously threatened. Lincoln has decided that his amnesty proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war. The New York Times says, at least threefourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for

three years. The Mexicans attacked the French troops on the first of December and were repulsed with a loss of 2,000.

A telegram from headquarters, army of the Potomac, says J. Minor Botts has been urged to accept a place as Senator from Virginia, in Washington, in place of Bowden, and that he has written a letter in response, stating that he is unwilling to but the honor intended to be conferred upon him, hoping the day is not far distant when he can stand as a connecting link between the North and the South. The letter is said to be brief and eloquent.

The Herald of the 15th has a d'spatch from Culpeper, saying that Stuart, with 5,000 men, had arrived at Leesburg and would either cut the Orange Railroad at Bull Run or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Point of Rock.

Lincoln has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Indiana, Imnois, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times says, that if the rebel Congress, which, it must be confessed, leas hitherto shown little grasp or carnestness or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, there may be expected such misery as upon earth never yet has been known. Gold in New York on the 15th. 1551. Which

was higher than at Ary time since April last.

Confederate Congress.

Jan. 20.-In the House this morning the Senate bill to fix the time of meeting of the next Congress came up and elicted considerable debate and was sharply contested at every step. The amendment of the Judiciary Committee, to strike out May and insert April, was adopted. Yeas 42; Nays 40. Before perfecting its title a motion was made to reconsider, on which a debate ensued. One very earnest speech was made against the passage of the bill and the matter is not yet disposed of. The debate on this subject made it apparent that the considered warmest friends or the Administration were opposed to the bill or the early. meeting of the next Congress.

In the Senate, Semmes, from the Military Consmittee, reported a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate the aggregate amount of the debt of the Confederate States on the 1st day of January. 1864; specifying the amount of funded debt call certificates, interest bearing and non-interest bearing notes and notes below the denomination of five dollars. Adouted.

Bills were introduced to organize bodies of men to capture and destroy the enemy's property by land and sea, and offers compensation for same, and to create the office of Ensign in the army. Both were referred to the Military Committee.

A resolution was adopted that the President inform the Senate at what time the Chief Collectior of the war tax, for Louisiana, was appointed and when and in what part of the

State he entered upon his duties. Jan. 21 -- In the Senate to-day highly important reports from the Military Committee on the subject of the assignment of Gen. Lawton to the discharge of the duties of Quartermaster General without removing Col. Myers from that position. The report covers forty pages, and sets forth that the President has continued in service a number of officers commissioned under the Provisional Government, without being re-nominated, after having consulted the Senate oa that point and been advised by that b dy to the contrary. It alleges that Gen. Lawton has been discharging the duties of Quarter haster General without authority of law; that he has given no bond. and every dollar draws, from the Treasury on his requisition is illegal. The Senate adopted a resolution that Myers is now Quartermaster General, and is required by law to discharge the duties of that office, and that hawton is not authorized. Senate not in recret session

to-day. Jan. 22.-Yesterday witnessed in the House the most earnest struggle over the bill to fix the meeting of the next Congress of any

measure presented this session. A motion was made previously to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed to meet first Monday in April. A vote was taken on this matter yesterday. Agreed to-yeas 44, mays. 40. The vote, was taken by division on the passage of the bill and was rejected 35 to 25. A motion was then made to recommit to the

Various motions to instruct the Committee ruled out or voted down, and a motion to recommit was carried-ayes 53, noes not count-

All manner of parliamentary tacies and expedients were resorted to on both sides during the consideration of this measure. . The vote of yesterday shows the change of

views to be considerable in a number of members since the previous day.

The report of the Committee on this, mean-

The Rouse agreed to Senate amendments to bill to appoint an agent for Treasury De-partment beyond the Mississippi. Awaits the President's signature. Resolution adopted calling for Gen. Beauregard's reports of uperations of the defence of Charleston. Adopted. Also important resolutions concerning exchange of prisones, and requesting the Pr. sident to communicate to Congress the present state of negotiations.

passed 11th inst., a communication was re-ceived from the President yesterday, covering important information in relation to the collection of the tax-in-kind in eight States exet of the Mississippi. No complete returns from any State. The total value of produce thus far collected, according to the schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, is five millions one hundred and eighty-nine thousand. Detailed expenses of collection in Virginia, inlabor, are two and eight-tenth per cent. on value. Whole expenses of other States not received. The Report recommends that farmers be required to deliver the tenth fifteen miles fastead of eight, as now, and be paid for

In response to a resolution of the House.

same. Senate Finance Committee has been in consuffation for two days during session of the Senate, of currency bill passed by the House in secret session. Arnourced that they would report on Monday. Ordered by Senate that the Committee be allewed to have printed the bill that may be agreed upon better presentation to the Senate of House bill to fix rank and pay of Adjutants, reported upon adversely by Senate Military Committee and

The House bill to prohibit dealing in Yankee greenbacks was taken up and passed with slight amendment.

House passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Cleborne and officers and men for victory at Ringgold Gap

Important Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—The correspondence between President Davis and Pope Pius IX has been published. President Davis, under date of September 22d, says he rend letters addressed by His Holiness to the venerable chief of the Catholic clergy at New Orleans and. New York. and is deeply sensible of the christian charity and sympathy with which His Holiness twice urged them to use every exertion for the reof the people of the Confederate States, offers expression of our sincere and cordial appreciation of the christian charity and love by which His Holiness is actuated, and assures him that we are now and ever have been earnestly desirous that this wicked war shall cease, that we desire no evil to our enemies nor covet their possessions, but are struggling that they may cease to devastate our land, that we be permitted to live under our own laws and institu-

. The Pope's reply is addressed to the illustrious Honorable Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va. He says it is very gratifying to recognize that the people of the Confederate States are animated by the same desire for peace and tranquility inculcated in aforesaid letters; oh, that other people, also of States, and their rulers would receive and embrace councils of peace. We shall not cease to implore God to pour out His spirit of chfistian love and peace upon all the people of America, to rescue them from great calamities with which they are new afflicted. Dated at Rome 3d December.

· From Northera Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 22 .-- Eight prisoners, captured by a squad of the Sixth Va. Cavalry under Lt. Stringfellow near Warrenton, have reached here.

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday asking permission for the family of Gov. Smith to come from Warrenton into our lines. An answer was received yesterday refusing permission.

Persons just out from Culpeper say the Yankees are treating our people kindly, furnishing the most needy with rations and hauling wood for them all. Five corps of the enemy's infantry, except guards for bridges, are lying around Culpeper C. H.

Shadow of Death.

We have rarely met with anything more beautiful than the following, which we find in an exchange paper: "All that live must die.

Passing through nature to eternity." Mes seldom think of the great event of death until the dark shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the face of the loved ones whose living smile was the sun shine of their existence. Death is the great antagonism of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all our feasts .-We do not want to go through twe dark valley. although its passage may lead to Paraoise, and, with Charles Lamb, we do not wish to lie down in the mouldy grave, even with the kings and princes for our bed fellowe. But the fate of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or reprieve from the great law that door us all to dust. We flourish and fade like the leaves of the forest, and the fairest flowers that bloom and wither in a day have not a fraiter hold on life than the mightiest monarch that has ever shook the earth by his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish like the grass, and the countless multitude that swells the world to-day, will to-mor-

row disappear like the foot print on the shore. "Soep as the rising tide shall beat, Each trace will vanish from the sand."

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instingt of immortality so eloquently utfered by the death devoted Greek, finds a clear response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to Fate, his betrothed Clemanthe asks if they shall not meet again, to which he replies, "I have asked that dreadful question of the hills eternal; of the stars among whose fieldsoof azure, my raised spirit hath walked in glory-all were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there's something in the love which mantles through its beauty that cannot woully perish.
We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

A dispatch in the Memphis Bulletin from Chattanooga, states that seven members of the Ohio battery had been captured by the rebels near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to trees, shot, and their bodies thrown nto the river.

VOL I-No. 1.

For the Confederate.
McDowell Co., N. C.,
Jan. 16, 1864.

Ma. Epiron:—I have fost this moment editor, commenting on an editorial of another paper, says:—"If the Government is so fix the wages of the white man, who is fighting for the negro," &c. I reply, that "the white man," the southern soldier, is not fighting for the negro; he is fighting to uphold the rights of the States, among which is the right, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, to hold in servitude negroes horn in that condition. The brave and petrictic that condition. The brave and patriotic soldiers of North Carolina are aware. that, if the Northern States or people can, through the medium of the General Government, assail and overthrow any one State right, they thereby open wide the door for attacking and destroying any and all their rights; and houce it happened, that the Southern States, with an approach to unsolmity unsurpassed in the history of the world, spontaneously flew to not (except as incidentally) to sustain the right of property in this thing, or the other. They saw that their own liberties were threatened, and therefore they armed in defence of

1 also find an account of the proceedings of meeting held in Johnston County, N. C. on the 6th inst., in which secession, on the part of the State of North Carolina, from the Southern Confederacy, is plainly threatened, on the ground that there is, in the opinion of that meeting, an "alarming and failul tendeucy of the Confederate Government towards a military despotism."

Even supposing it were so, would the mea who composed this meeting prefer to go under the brutal despotism of the debased and unprincipled Yankee-a nation of blackguards. with the lowest of blackguards, a buffoon, at their head-to coming under the despotism

of their own countrymen—gentlemen?

Do they not know that, if they take North
Carolina out of the Confederacy, it will be utterly impossible to set her up as an independent power, unconnected either with the Northern Despetism or the Confe eracy of the South? They know this as well as you and I do, reader; and therefore, hide their intention as they may under high flown phrases respecting "present good and future happiness," that intention is nothing more nor less than to poffice this pure and noble State, by wedding it to the harbarians and murderers who have plunged their arms up to their shoulders in the blood of the brave North Carolina, and to convet the remaining men of this State into bloody instruments of the Yankee, for the slaughter and subjugation of their struggling brethren.

The gentlemen who held the meeting referred to, term North Carolina in their resolutions "a Sovereign and independent State. If so, which is now undoubtedly the case, she may thank the Southern Confederacy and her own prowess for it. But let her withdraw from her nonle sisters, and she sinks at once into a dependency, a mere province, to the most horrid despotism that ever carsed the earth; as let Maryland and Kentucky bear witness, as well as the outs poken executions of the civilized world.

They expect to make thins, do they ?-What terms were the Yankees, as a prople, ever known to observe, except as towards those who were strong enough to compel the observance, if necessary? Let the present condition of Kentucky be answer to this question. And do these men. of Johnston County deem Nor h Carolina alone, able to hold the combined North to any promises? They ple then of this State, open their eyes to the subtle and wicked design concealed in the proceedings referred to, and I doubt not they will, in their just indignation and horror, frown, down into silence and inaction the

originators of and participants in them. In the same paper, it is said, in reference to absentees from our armies: If these men are not in the field, they ought to be, for their names are on the payroll, and if not at their posts, those who manage the affairs of Government are to blame for it." Is not everybody aware that soldiers, who have within a few months past bee executed in our armies for dereliction of duty, for unauthorized absence, have declared, with their dying breath, that they were brought to their disgraceful and by the teachings of a paper published in Raleigh? It is more to that paper and a few others like it in the Confederacy, and the insidious co-operation of some of their readers that absenteeism is to be traced, then to the faults of our Government. MARION

CHARGING TEE YANKEES WITH UNARMED MEN .- We have frequently heard of our troops "charging the Yankees," but they have invariably been fortified with muskets and fixed bayonets. It remained for Forrest, who is fast becoming the Murat of this war, to inaugurate charging an enemy without a weapon of any description. In his recent retreat from Jackson, Tennessee, he was attacked by the Yankees near the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and his armed force being small, he ordered the new recruits, two thousand in number, who had not received arms, to charge the enemy. They immediately rushed, and the Yankees, astounded at the force coming towards them, fled in all directions, leaving Forrest a clear road to Oxford. This ruse de guerre is a little ahead of anything we have yet seen chronicled.

Write to the soldiers in the army, says the Charleston Courier. And when you do so, write cheering letters—letters that will stimu-late and encourage those who receives them. Letters of this kind will make those who receive them contented. Will prevent desertion. Will do much towards forwarding the cause in which we are now engaged. Every person who has relatives and frieds in the army should write them good, cheering letters, and pay the

Eighty of the most desperate of the prisoners in Castle Thunder were started for Salisbury on Thursday morning, where they are to be in future confined.

The Knowille Register, now published at Atlanta, has advanced its rates to five dollars a month. Single copies of the paper are sold for fifty cents.

A man who marries a frivolous, showy woman, fancies he has hung a trinket round his neck, but he soon hads a mill-stone.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two actions per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obitagries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exconfed at this Office with disputah, and as neatly as can be dene in the Southern Confederacy.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY IN EASTERN NORTH CABOLÍNA.-Let those who look upon being restored to the "pretection" of the old Union as a precious boon much to be desired, read the following letter from Hamilton, Martin county, and then ask themselves if they can. under any circumstances, get the consent of their minds to be affiliated with a Government where soldiers and utilicers can be guilty of the outrages here depicted. And this is but the beginning in North Carolina. Wherever the Yankee soldiery are allowed to come, our citizens will be ground into the dust by oppression and wrong, and our wives and daughters be subjected to the most shocking outrages, not only by the white soldiery; but by the negross, whom they will incite to deeds of violence, rapine and murder. It is time our people should understand the fate that nits them, if the vile Yankees some in upon us, either by our submission or by invasion. If we wish such barbarities to be averted, the only safety is in resisting the enemy by all the means in our power-resolving to be free, or perish in the attempt to resist our enslavement.

From the Wilmington Journal.

taken it, and in many instances volunteered;

hired, no doubt, by the seven hundred dollars

HAILTON, N. C., Jan'y 18th, 1864. MR. EDITOR : Beast Butler's reign in Eastern North Carolina every day approximates nearer what it was in Louisiana. To-merrow is the time for all to take the oath or go to prison. Hundreds of the most disloyal have already

bounty offered by the Federal Government.

The situation of the people of Eastern Carolina and Virginia is really heart-rouding. Men of all ages and classes may be seen going from one to another shedding tears like whipped children, at the gloomy prospect ahead of them. Near the town of Psymouth they have fixed a place for the people to go and take the cath. They have stretched a huge chain across the road, where all have to go and swear to support Abe in his nigger proclamations, or go to prison. After they take the oath they are allowed to go into town and barter produce for Yankee notions; the young men and negroes being offered every inducement to volunteer. The regular troops are re-enlisting for three years, and going home which the garrison both at this place and

Washington has been considerably reduced.

Butler says that he must extend his lines forty miles, in order to feed his troops, on arcount of a scarcity of provisions among the Yankees and the continually increasing price bacon having recently gone up to fity cents per pound in New York, within an incredi-bly short period. The effect of the large bounty offered for re-enlistment will cause everything to go up still higher.

Butler claims to have restored justice to the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia, who have come under his rule. Here is an instance of their boasted justice: About ten days ago Miss Emma Blunt, a young lady of Washing-ton county, was found dead near the picket stand. A post mortem examination showed that she had been foully used and then knocked in the head with an axe. Suspicion pointed to one Moore, a free negro, living near the place. He was arrested and the premises exfound covered with some loose folder. It was subsequently prowen that the negro was absent the night below-that he brought home a bloody axe, and hid it under the fodder. The print of an age was found in the road exactly corresponding to the bloody are. On teing examined he prevaricated exceedingly, and told several different tales. The one, however, that seemed most probable to Butler's Judge (?) was, that he saw several Tebel soldiers armed with axes; that one of them offered him \$20 to tell him where Emma Blunt was, for he was going to kill her. You may naturally ask, what was done with the negro? He was told that if he would volunteer he should be molested no further. He volunteered, and was invested with the blue budge of tyranny and oppression, and a gun placed in his hands with which, in all probability, to murder another woman. How long will Heaven's thunders sleep ?

ROANOKE.

Several negroes have been agrested in Louisville, Kentucky, charged with endeavoring to incite other negroes to insurrection against the Yankee authorities.

The negroes are generally showing a better and fuller appreciation of their best interests than was anticipated by their professed friends, the Yankees, or many of their true friends in

the South. They know more of the facts of the case than the Yankees know, and according to knowledge they invariably stick closer to the truth than the Yankees do. From the day when the three old dames reported in the fable belabored a poor negro nearly to death with brushes and scrubbing to change the coor of the skin, negroes have suffered more frem their professed friends and intermeddlers than frem masters or employers, or any who know their character and qualities. A faithful record of the trials, and endurances, and sufferings of good and true servants, under this war, will be one of the most urgent debts we shall owe and a knowledge to ourselves, to them and to the truth of the case .- Charles ton Courier.

The Fayetteville Presbyterian commenced its seventh volume recently. The Presbyterian is not only an able and worthy organ of the influential denomination whose name it bears, but, apart from its religious character, a well conducted and spirited journal. We are glad to see that it again appears upon a full sheet, and that it is well suported and bids fair to weather the storm.

Burnside has been ordered to Graut's army, invested with the commission of chief of his eavalry. Gen. Gerrard succeeds Stoneman as Chief of the Bureau of Cavalry. Colonel Evans has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Bureau. Kilpatrick's name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Major General,

TUESDAY, January 26, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Salutatory

We publish to day, the first number of the "Duily Confederate," and bespeak for the paper the generous support of the public,-We feel confident that support will be given, provided the paper shall be so conducted as to merit it. We shall not, at the outset of out undertaking, be lavish of promises :- to make them is easy; to come short of them, but too frequent. It may not be superfluous, however, for us to say, that we shall feel bound to use our best efforts, unceasingly and untiringly, to make The Confederate a vehicle of sound principles and views, and of the latest and most interesting News of the day.

The name selected for our paper, indicates in some degree the position it will occupy as regards the great and all-important struggle in which our people are now engaged. We are for the Confederate States, and the union of the Confederate States, as provided for in the Constitution and form of government adopted by them; and we shall oppose, with whatever force we can, any and all attempts, open or covert, to destroy that union or subvert that

Peace, accompanied by Southern Independence, would be an "honorable peace"-a great blessing-and is heartily desired by every patriot in the land. But peace short of thispeace purchased by unconditional submission, or by any such terms as those lately offered to us by the tyrant who rules the destinies of our Northern enemies, would be a shameful a disgraceful peace—the peace of slaves who submit to the behests of a master-and should be promptly spurned by every man in whose bosom burns a spark of freedom. Such a peace as this, we shall not cease to oppose, believing it better to bear patiently and cheerfully our present ills, or such as may be even greater, than to fly for relief to those which, when too late, would be found intolerable: and resting in the confident hope, that by wise counsels, united efforts of a people, and the stout hearts of our brave soldiers, we shall ultitimately, under the blessing of God, win that independence; short of which, let no man flatter himself there is any security for life, liberty or property.

While these are briefly our views touching the great struggle for our rights and liberties in which we are now engaged, we feel that we should fail to "define our position," were we not to add a few words as to the men upon whom we must chiefly rely to conduct us safely through the difficulties and dangers which beset us on every side. To all in authority, civil or military, this journal will give a cordial support, when we shall be satisfied that they are using their best efforts to help along and sustain the cause. No carping spirit-no factious opposition, impairing. if not destroying their usefulness, shall find an abiding place in our columns. Far better is it to uphold and strengthen the arms of such men, oppressed as they are by grievous burthens, than to scatter unfounded suspicions, and excite unjust distrusts of them in the minds of the people. Many of these men have not only risked everything, but suffered everything for us and our cause. To destroy the usefulness of such men, by impairing public confidence in them, what is it but to strike a blow for our common enemy? He who does it factiously and wickedly, our word for it, would strike for that enemy openly, but for the fear of the consequences to himself.

Let us not be misunderstood, however, in what we say upon this subject. We mean . not to abdicate the right and duty of a free and independent Press to censure, when censure is due, the acts of public men-and to do it fairly, temperately and discreetly. But we mean to enter our protest against that foul and indiscriminate censure emanating from a factious and mischief-making spirit, which is potent to pull down, but powerless to build up ;-which approves nothing, condennseverything, and which would risk, if not prefer, the loss of our noble cause, rather than forego the gratification of its personal malignity or petty

It is our purpose to avoid, in this paper, if possible, all controversies of a personul nature. In these, we are satisfied, the public takes little or no interest. But were it otherwise. our inclination would lead us to adopt the course we have marked out.

We enter upon the publication of The Confederate at a time of great trial to us as a people, individually and collectively-yet we do not despair. -We shall meither underrate the dangers and difficulties by which we are environed, or on the other hand magnify them, by listening to the promptings of a craven or despondent spirit. History tells us that no people as numerous as we are, if brave and united, have ever been subjugated. Let us profit by the lesson which it teaches. Above all, in reference to certain movements now on foot, we say to the people of North Carolina, remember that-" in union there is strength -in division naught but weakness, disaster. uin and disgrace.

To SUBSCRIBERS .- We find on the Books the names of some subscribers whose terms of subscription have expired, but to whom the State Journal had not been discontinued. We shall send all such this number of The Confederate, but no others until they send on the money for the paper. Our terms are strictly cash, and the paper will not be sent longer han for the time for which it is paid.

Let us Consider. It is not well for a man to hoodwink himself, nor shut his eyes against truth, when she presents herself before him. Unless he is wise in his own concert or abandoned in his character, be will listen to her gentle admenitions, and profit by her teachings.

That there are those in this State who are laying their plans to inaugurate a counter-revolution, no one who has eyes to see and ears to hear can for a movient doubt. The initiatory steps are being taken-a State Convention is proposed to be called, that through its action the usurpations of the Confederate Government" may be checked, and the way to peace be paved. This speaks for itself-it needs no explanation, and demands the prompt, the earnest and serious consideration of the State, as well as the national authorities. The idea that a State Convention could " pave

the way-to peace," is an absurdity too glaring to comment upon! That it would pave the way to war among ourselves; is much more probable. Let these pseudo "Conservatives," who are endeavoring to bring about this calamity upon a people-already draped in mourning for the loss of so many of their gallant sons, ponder well what they are doing. Let them consider, before it is too late, the consequences that would result from the passage of an ordinance declaring North Carolina out of the Confederacy! If they have within their hearts the faintest impress of humanity-if they can feel for the woes-of others, they will spare the people the sorrow and disgrace that such a faithless act would inevitably bring upon them. Should such a scheme be successful, what are we to expect from the enemy? The cruelties and the burbarities he would practise upon those who would fall in his power, makes us shudder, even to contemplate. Have we received no essons of warning? Let the stricken and helpless victims of his vengeance speak! Let us listen to thevoice that comes like an echo from the graves of our fallen heroes, admonishing us in mournful significance, to beware of the monster who is seeking to destroy the honor of our State, and to trample under his feet the laurels that her sons have won on so many fields of glory. Soldiers, patriots, citizens! it is time for you to consider whether you will longer submit to the vile machanations of those, whose only aim is self-aggrandizement, at the fearful cost of your liberties!

To our Friends.

We have been induced to the establishment of The Confederate, from a sincere desire and foud hope that we may in some humble way coutribute to the success of the great struggle fer Southern Independence, and to the establishment of unity, harmony and stern patriotic resolves and action among the pouple of our

To enable us to succeed in these purposes, we must have the aid, the co-operation and the confidence of all who agree and sympathise in the enterprise. Every friend to the cause must regard himself as a canvassing Agent to procure subscribers. Advertisements and other patronage for the office. And not only so, but they must by private letters intended only for the Editor seve, and communications for publication, keep us thoroughly, accurately and constantly advised of the state of public sentiment and any influences and chemes that may be at work, calculated to subvert the government under which we live, and bring mischief and ruin upon our State. Being thus advised and posted up, we will be the better enabled to combat with and expose these permicious machinations, and thus effect one of the objects for which this Paper has been es-

These are important matters-escential to success-and we hope one or more prudent. well-advised persons in every county, or every Captain's District in the State, will keep np with us such a correspondence as that indicated above; and that all will go to work with might and main to give The Confederate the largest circulation in the State.

The terms of the Paper are as follows: For the Daily for six months \$12.00: for the Tri-weekly six months \$7,00; for the Weekly six months,\$5.00.

The price of Paper and other materials incident to the publishing business being constantly on the increase, it is not deemed prudent to take subscriptions for a longer period than six months.

We hope all the correspondents of the State Journal, will continue their favors with The Confederate

OUR COURSE .- In conducting this journal, we are determined to do so upon high toned, digrified principles. We shall doubtless differ with others in the discussion of principles and measure before the people, but we shall not forget that self-respect due to ourselves, nor the courtesy and respect due to others. And in the discussion of such subjects, we shall avoid personally offensive epithets and langage, regarding them as disgraceful to the press, disgraceful to the person indulging in them, and insulting to the readers upon whom they are imposed. With a fifteen years experience in editoral life, we know such a coure can be maintained, and we are determined to adhere to it.

" LO THE POOR INDIAN !"-Col. Thomas' battalion of Cherokees, raised in Western North Carolina, and Choctaws. Chickssaws. Creeks and other nations inhabiting what is known as the "Indian Territory," west of Arkansas, says the Wilmington Jonrnal, have shown themselves about as true to the Confederacy as any troo, s in the service; indeed, some of them have exhibited a firmness and levotion that is well calculated to put not a few of our white citizen's to shame. They have made good soldiers-have shown themselves to be true men, and, we think, worthy to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citteenship.

THE PEACE l'ARTY.-The talk about peace by certain partice in North Carolina is all a usion, and they well know it. Their only object is to get party power in the S'ate.—
And should they elect the Legislature next
summer, and their candidate for Governor,
we will heat no more of conventions and peace
meetings. We warn the people not to be deceived; for all this party wants are votes, for seace can no more be obtained in their way than we can fly to the moon. We tell the people it is a party trick to carry the summer

The above, from the Mountain Eagle, tells the whole truth in a few words. In 1862, the people were led to belive that if the so-called "Conservative" candidates were elected, the conscript law would be abrogated, Julkers and deseriers would go unmolested, and that they would bring about "the good times' which every body wanted to see. Well, the people did elect their candidate for Governor and nearly two-thirds of the Legislature .-But what followed? The Governor elect was installed into office and delivered an Inaugural address, in which he boldly, and like a true patriot as he is, told the people that the conscript law was a necessity, and that through its operations alone, the country had been saved from overthrow and ruin.

Gov. Vance had not been a party to the misguiding of the people, and he doubtless felt it his duty to undeceive them, or at least relieve himself from any participation in decdarations and promises that he knew must meet with disappointment. .

Nor has the Legislature, though it has met ime and again, ever attempted to fulfill their promises to the people-for the very good reah that they had not the power to perform what they had promised, a fact of which they, were as well aware before as after their election. But the ends of party were accomplished, and this was sufficient. This was deceiving the people. No. 1.

In the Fall of 1863, the election for members of Congress was to take place, and as the first deception was apparent to all, it was necessary that another humbug must be started to delude the people-and the so-called "Peace movement" was set on foot. It flourished for a brief period, many unsuspecting people were deceived, and through this humbug three or four "Peace" members to Congress were elected. But since then the "Peace" movement is dead as Julius Gæsar-none of its acouchers having sufficient respect for the abortion to give it a decent burial. Peace has not been gained by it, but the Conservative party triumphed in three or four districts, and this is all that was ever intended. This was deceiving the people,

In 1864, the Gubernaturial and State Legislature elections are to come off, and the other exploded humbugs being unavailable, another one must be concocted; and we have it in the proposition to have a "State Convention." What for, the people are kept in the dark ; but deliverance from all our troubles is the promised boon of its success. This like the others will prove de usive as to the accomplishment of the promised good; but distraction, disappointment and evils unimaginable may follow. The two first have resulted in deceiving the people, with no greatly mischievous consequences. This will be equally deceptive, followed by untold mischief. Will the people be led into deception No. 3?

The Yankees made a raid through Hyde county, not long since, during which they destroyed an immense amount of property, consisting of provisions, stock, &c. On the farm of Judge Donnell, they burned fiteen hundred barrels of corn, besides destroying other property on the farm of great value.

We expected to have issued the first number of The Confederate on yesterday morning but we found the difficulties and delays incident to the removal of our Printing establishment much greater than we anticipated. By dint of extraordinary exertion we issue our first paper this morning, but owing to the gas fixtures in our composing room being yet incomplete, we have to go to press without inserting the latest Telegrams that came to hand last night. In a few days we shall have everything in good "ship shape" and regular working order, when we shall spare no labor, pain, or means to make The Confederate equal to any of its cotemporaries, in giving the latest and most reliable News, and in advocating sound principles for the advancement of the Southern cause, and the safety and welfare of our beloved old mother State-North Caro-

We shall furnish our Tri-Weekly and Weekly subscribers with this copy of the Daily. Hereafter we shall supply them with th editions to which they have subscribed.

We call the attention of our readers to the New Advertisements in our paper to-day.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. VANOE. - We find the following letter concerning the capture of Gen. Vance and a small party of men under him, in the Columbia Carolinian of Friday: ASHVILLE, N. C., January 18, 1864.

6 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Vance, with about 150 men, entered the villiage of Sevierville, about twenty-eight miles Southeast of Knoxville, and captured a Federal foraging train of seventeen wagons, loaded with flour, &c. He was making his way out in this direction, and on Thursday hel reached Cosby Creek, when, about 1 p. m., he was attacked by a regiment of Federal cavalry. Gen. Vance and about seventy-five men were captured. The Federals then returned in the direction of Knoxville. He had ordered Col. Thomas, who was some twenty miles distant, to join him with a portion of his command at Cosby; but for the same reason his orders were not obeyed. Henry's cavalry same place the next day and reached Newport afely. They learned from the citizens that Gen. Vance had been sent to Knoxville. Couriers from the same section report that Longstreet has been fighting for two days. No further particulars.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCTION.

ntered according to ant of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THAISHER, in the Clerk's effice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 23. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House the impressment bill, as amerded by the Senate, was taken up. This bill was first passed by the House and has been published. The first section repeals that part of the impressment law which authorizes the President and Governors of States to appoint a Beard of Commissioners to fix prices, and another section specifies that no impressment shall be made for the benefit of any government contractor. The Senate struck out both of these sections. The House this morning disagreed to these amendments. The Senate had added a section that when local appraisers decide the amount of produce a man shall be allowed to retain for his own use, the impressing officer shall have no appeal from this decision. To this the House agreed, and in this shape the bill goes back to the Senate. The bill that all male slaves and free negroes between 18 and 50 be held for service to work on fortifications, in hospitals, as teamsters, &c., was taken up. It provides that while so employed they shall be entitled to rations and clothing, and pay to owners of eleven dollars per month and the government to pay the full value if a slave should be killed, die by disease, or escape to the enemy. An amendment was offered that no free negroes engaged in raising food or torage be liable or forcibly taken. Exemptions have been made in favor of every branch of business in the country except the one most needed, viz: agriculture, which was debated till the House went into secret session.

From the Mississippi-Fight between the Negroes and White Troops.

MERIDIAN, Jan. 22. Advices from Vicksburg report the river blockaded at Greenville and Millikin's Bond by our batteries. Very few transports go down and provis

ions have risen to exorbitantly high prices. The steamer Ben Franklin was taken to Vicksburg lately by a gun boat with the crew in irons. The boatwas detected crossing with ordnance store. for the Confederates to the Louisiana shore.

A fight occurred in Warren county a short time since between ndgro troops and the whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived who charged the negroes and took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred Yankees were

From Charles

The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only niue shots having been fired since five o'clock yesterday evening. The position and number of the fleet as usual.

General D. H. Hill and the Fist Maryland Campaign.

In the army correspondence of the Savannah Republican of the 13th fust., we find the to lowing correction by General Hill of the statement that he had carelessly dropped an order from which the enemy, under General McClellan, had gained valuable information :

One ord further, in regard to General D. H. Hill, and I have done. Gen. McClellan, in his evidence before the court martial in the case of General McDowell, testifled, in substance, that Gen. Lee's plans were revealed to him just before the battle of Sharpsburg by an order addressed to Gen. D. H. Hill, which the latter had dropped, and which had been found and brought to him. The fact that such testimeny had been given by McClellan was stated in one of my letters from Virginia early last summer. General Hill's attention having been called to the publication, he addressed a letter of explanation to an officer in the army of Tennessee, and requested him to read the following paragrah from the letter to

"I learn that 'P. W .A.' is the author of an article charging me with being the cause of the failure of the first Maryland campaign .-My attention was called to the matter after I went to Chattanooga. I wrote to my wife that I believed the original copy of the order said to be lost by me, was among my papers. She has just handed it to me. If McClellan found an order addressed to me, I can't believe that I lost it. May it not have been lost by the courier carrying it to me, or misplaced in some at way Gen. Lee's own office? I can't swear, of course, that I did not lose it. You remember that I entered Maryland under Jackson's command. The copy I have is in Jackson's well known hand, and is dated 'Sap. 9th 1892,' and is marked 'Special Order 191.' Chilton may have prepared another copy for me directly, and I may have lost it, or my Adjutant may have done so; or it may have been lost by Chilton's courier, or about his office. I don't know anything about the matter. 'If really to blame, I am willing to bear the censure. When I first heard of it, I felt surprised, as I had a dim recollection of sending the original order home. It has been my habit to send all my letters, orders, &c., home at least once a mouth when I can find a safe opportunity. The copy I have was written by Jackson himself, and is marked 'confidential." I will write to Chilton to know whether he sent a copy directly to me"

MARRIED.

In Greensboro', N. C., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th inst., by Rev. T. M. Jones, Mr. J. GABRIEL Cox, of Lenoir county, to Miss VIRGINIA O. POLLOCK, formerly of Unslow To low, to bliss their blended souls were given, And each, too happy, asked no brighter Heaven.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.-- A limited number of recruits will be received in the lst N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments, will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.

Geo. S. Dewey, Ad'jt.

\$25 REWARD.-I learn that Cely, a beginning to the estate of Gen. Branch, is runaway. She is a small mulatto weman, about 27 years old. She has large eyes, and most of her front teeth are decayed; bushy bair. 1 will give \$25 for her delivery to me, and \$25 for proof to convict the person who harbors her. She is about Raleigh; where she has a large number of relations and friend W. A. BLOUNT, Jr. Admintra'r.

I m p o r t a n t Administration Notice,—
Having been requested by Col. Wharton J.
Green, and many of the frends of the late Gen.
T. J. G.een, to administer on his estate, this is to
inform his creditors that I will, provided all of
them will obligate themselves by letter to me—addressed to "Dr. S. G. Ward, Henderson, N. C.,"
to take Confederate funds in payment of their respective claims.

Warren Co., N. C., Jan. 22, 1864. 1-d3t*

New Advertisements.

Comecript office, Kaleigh, January 23, 1884. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order

Commanding Conscripts for N. C.

E. J. Hardin, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE. RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, I. The following Acts of Congress and Regula-

sons concerned therein . An Acr to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment

stitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States. "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall be reafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

An Acr to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the ountry, it requires the aid of all who are able to

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempt ed from military service, by reason of his having furnished substitute; but this act shall not be so onstruct as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, neverthe less, furnished substitutes." [Approved January II. Persons rendered liable to military service by

operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.
III. Persons herein rendered liable to military

service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling sflicers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

1V. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to en-

rollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: provided, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such cer-tificate. 'Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned accord ing to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruc-

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or con-scripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be as-

vil. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforce-VIII. All exemptions heretoforogranted are sub-

ject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked. By order.
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watch man, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the land defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is author-ized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares'

Drug Store, Market Street,

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed be-fore a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court. FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, _____, of _____, do hereby appoint _____, of _____, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at _____, during the month of _____, 186 ...

Witness, my hand and seal, at ———, this-ay of ———, 186 (Signed in duplicate.)

The signatures of colored persons should be wit-

nessed by three witnesses. There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

Jan. 20, 1864-1-tf Capt. & Chief Engineer. BLADDERS! BLADDERS!! I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Reg

Bladders. They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight R. B. SAUNDERS.

Chapel Hill, N. C dec 12-d6-Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 menth and send

Office North Carolina Raffroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable in Confederate Currency, on and after the first day of February next, at this

bill to this office.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Ja., jan 4-Stawtd

Payetteville Arsenal and Armery, Nevember 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riflement for service in this vi-cinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conseripts will be re-ceived for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable borse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or

bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.
Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.

Diano for Sale .-- I have for sale at Rocky Mount, N. C., an excellent Rosewood Piano, of Boswell's manufacture. T. H. GRIFFIN. Agt.

HOTEL FOR SALE .--- FOFFER AT PRI-vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house. july 4.-tf.

Cloves and Socks Wanted. I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of cloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN, jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

New Advertisements.

For SALE .-- Valuable Real Estate in Releigh and the vicinity. The late John Kane, a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this

a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this City, having died intestate, leaving no wife nor inheritable blood surviving him, the real estate whereof he died seized and possessed, has become an escheet, and by operation of law vested in the University of this State.

Wherefore notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by an Ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I shall proceed to make sale of said property for the benefit of said make sale of said property for the benefit of said

Institution.

The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts of lots No. 113, 114, 128, all adjacent to each other, at the junction of Bloss tand Martin streets in this city. The buildings are all new and 2 of the dwellings are handsome two-story houses.

Also a tract of land situate about 4 miles southwest of Rakeigh, adjoining the lands of Laurens Hinton, Esq., and others, containing it is said, 300 acres, pretty well improved, and abounding in excellant timber, fire-word, &c.

The sale will be by public anglish or Walson.

The sale will be by public auction on Wednes-day, the 10th day of February next, on the prem-

ises in the city, at which place, also, the plantation will be sold. Terms liberal.

The tenants are notified that the rents from the death of the deceased must be paid to the undersigned, as agent aforesaid. CHAS. MANLY.

Kaleigh, Jan. 18, 1864-codtd

Surgeon General's Office, Rafeigh Jan, 16, 1864. A medical examining board, con-

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP, Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS, will meet at Halifax, ir Halifax county, on Mon-

will meet at Halitax, it Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesbore', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Satur-

day, February 6th. At Elizabeth Town; in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor Vance:
EDWIN WARREN Surgeon General.

Temale Semihary at Wake Forest A Will be opened on Thursday, 4th, February next, under the control of Professors Reyall and Simmons. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, \$75; Music, \$50; use of Piano, \$10. Board and washing \$500 per Session, each student furnishing lights, towels, I pair sheets and two pillow cases. Board at \$10 per month, paid in provisions at old prices (com \$1 per bushel, wheat \$1,25, bacon, lard and butter each 25cts per pound,) greatly preferred. Payment for Board and Tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text-books in their possession. jan 18-rodlw.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864-Wanted-A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayette-BOX 202, ... Fayetteville, N. C. jan 18-wst

\$140

\$120

Mrs. H. W. Miller. By the Month, Daily board de

Dlows, Wrought Iron and Grindstones .--We keep constantly on hand a stock of the tollowing Plows: No. 0, No. 11, No. 60, and points and bars for the same. Wrought Iron, in shape suitable for farming purposes, and Grindstones of all siles. Any of which we will exchange for Cast or Wrought Fron Scrap, Brass, Copper, Zino, Pro-

duce of any kind or money.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.

North State Iron & Brass Works,

Raleigh, January 12, 1864.

Jan 12-2w*

Small Pox Notice. -- As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Baleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be

General between the vaccinated free of charge. jan 12-1m

Ranaway from the subscriber, my boy YANCEY, in June last. He is about fifteen years old, four feet six inches high, darkish color. His upper lip is very short and shows his teeth atrikingly. He may be lurking around Baleigh. A reward of fifty dollars will be paid if delivered to me. N. J. WHITAKER. jan 5-dataw410

Notice.—Will be sold on Monday, the Stheday of February next, at the residence of the late Brian Green, deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said de-eedent, consisting of Herses, Mules, Ogen, Sheep, Cows, Stock Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Shucks and Hay, Carriage and Harness, Wagon, Cart, Ploughs, Plantation Tools of every description, House and Kitchen Furniture. Also, about 3000 pounds of new Bacon and salt Pork.

Terms—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

C. B, HARRISON, Administrator.

DR. D. F. Arrington Respectfully offers his prefessional services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Centistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure. Patrons given as reference. Office Exchange

Hotel, Room No. 54. dec 2-dtf. TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lenoir county, on the 19th of July, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, who says his name is Calvin, and that he belongs to

Samuel Woodley, of Wilmington, N. C., who for-merly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Said boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he for-merly belonged to Samuel Spruill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, of he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. FIELDS, Sh'ff Lenoir Co.

Kinston, N. C., Nov. 26, 1863, vaf

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY ... The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to MAJ. W.M. M. GORDON, Sup't. Hillsboro', & C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

A hire a good Wet Nurse for next year, her services to commence Dec. 20th, 1863.

WM. B. SMITH, Office Medical Director, nov 25-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.-On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN.
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

Burg-Gen'l N. C. Surg-Gen'l N. C.

DINING ROOM STOVE FOR SALE ... A very superior dining room stove for sale, com plete in all its parts and very handsome. Apply MRS. E. A. MARTINDALE,

AND FOR SALE-Will be sold at public auction on the 16th day of January, 1864, by decree of Court, at the Court-House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable tract of land belonging to ville, N. G., a valuable tract of land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singeltary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres and is situated in Pitt County, below Green-ville, and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek. jan 6-dlot 4w2t ... H. SHEPARD, Adm'n.

JOBWORK
Of all description neatly executed at this office